Polynomial Factoring solution (version 663)

1. The quadratic formula says if $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 + 10x + 30 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(10) \pm \sqrt{(10)^2 - 4(1)(30)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(10) \pm \sqrt{100 - 120}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{-20}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{-4 \cdot 5}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm 2\sqrt{5}i}{2}$$

 $x = -5 \pm \sqrt{5}i$

Notice that *i* in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of 8-4i and -5+3i in standard form (a+bi).

Solution

$$(8-4i) \cdot (-5+3i)$$

$$-40+24i+20i-12i^{2}$$

$$-40+24i+20i+12$$

$$-40+12+24i+20i$$

$$-28+44i$$

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3. Write function $f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 14x - 8$ in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x-4).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x-4)(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$f(x) = (x-4)(x-1)(x-2)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = -(x+2)^2 \cdot (x-3) \cdot (x-6)^2$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

